tation to *Didus ineptus*. Mr. Strickland, in speaking of it, says :— "A remarkable feature in it is its colossal scale, the Dodo standing about 3 feet 6 inches high, and being double the size which the picture in the British Museum, the description of eye-witnesses, and the existing remains warrant us in attributing to the bird. It is difficult to assign a motive to the artist for thus magnifying an object already sufficiently uncouth in appearance" ('The Dodo,' &c. p. 31). Is it not possible that the artist may in this painting have taken a life-sized portrait of the large species (*Didus nazarenus*, Bartlett) to which these bones belong?

In conclusion, I have to state that I should be very glad if these remarks were the means of exciting further search for the remains of the Dodo and its allies. In Rodriguez the bones must be far from scarce, and, as the present instance shows, they may be found with little trouble. My brother picked up two of them, as I have said, in a cave during a very hasty visit. It is a matter of the greatest regret that a regularly organized search is not instituted by some resident in that island, or by some visitor to whom time is no object. We may depend upon it that a rich reward awaits the careful explorer of the Mascarene caverns and alluvial deposits.

3. Diagnoses of New Forms of Mollusca from the Vancouver District. By Philip P. Carpenter, B.A., Ph.D.

Tebebbatula unguicula, n. s.

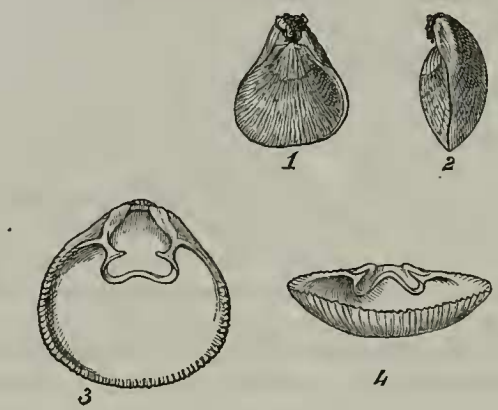
T. *t. juniore* "Terebratulinæ capiti-serpentis" *simillima, sed latiore, subtriangulata; punctis valde conspicuis; costis conspicuis, interdum obtusioribus, aliis intercalantibus; intus, amento suboctiformi, postice aperto, cruris diagonalibus cardini affixis: testa adulta valva inferiore subrotundata, marginem versus haud planata; umbone valde tumente, latiore; striis radiantibus, ut in* "T. capite-serpentis" *conspicuis; marginibus crenulatis, haud undatis; intus amento majore, bisinuato, dorsaliter haud continuo, calcaribus duobus munito.*

Long. ·6, lat. ·5, alt. ·3 poll.

Hab. San Diego, 6 fm.; Monterey, not rare in 20 fm., (in California State Geological Survey) *Cooper*. Neeah Bay (valve), *Swan*. Vancouver, *Forbes*.

The specimens sent by Dr. Cooper were all of small size, and, from the intercalation of riblets near the margin, clearly immature. They presented the incomplete loop of the restricted genus to which Dr. Cooper affiliated them. Notwithstanding, as both Davidson and Woodward state that the young of the British species has the loop similarly open, it remained doubtful whether this might not prove conspecific. Messrs. Reeve and Hanley unhesitatingly pronounced them to be "*caput-serpentis*, jun.," the latter gentleman stating that they presented the peculiar form of that species which belongs to the Mediterranean examples. Dr. Forbes, however, was fortunate enough to

obtain an adult shell, which passed into the Cumingian Collection. Having removed the animal matter with great care, the loop was found to retain the form seen in the young shell, only perhaps still more open. This is the first recent species of the genus which has been discovered with a sculptured surface, and affords an instructive lesson not to rely on external characters.



Terebratula unguicula: 1, 2, outside views of Mr. Cuming's adult specimen, natural size: 3, 4, inside views of the upper valve, slightly magnified.

The outline of the adult is much rounder, and the margin blunter, than in *T. caput-serpentis*. Inside, the noncompletion of the somewhat ω-shaped loop is a very obvious character. This is large in proportion, extending to about two-fifths of the length and one-third of the greatest breadth of the shell. It is bent upwards in the middle, as seen from the partly opened valves; with a double wave at the sides, as seen from the direction of the opposite valve. Two spurs ascend from the crests of the side waves, as though preparing to complete the loop. The similar *Terebratella angustata* from Japan, when of the same size as Dr. Cooper's specimens, has the loop quite continuous *.

Subgenus NETTASTOMELLA†.

Pholadidea: *valvis postice in calycem testaceum planatum prolongatis; calyce coriaceo nullo.*

NETTASTOMELLA DARWINII, Sby. (diag. auct.).

N. *t. minore, elongata, tenuissima; parte postica costis radiantibus acutioribus circ.* vii. *et laminis concentricis acutissimis, distantibus, antice continuis, elegantissime ornata; rostris pla-*

* Dr. Cooper having forwarded for my inspection a large and beautifully perfect specimen of the true *Waldheimia californica*, I have compared it with the series of the very variable *W. globosa* in the Smithsonian Museum, undoubtedly from Orange Harbour. In shape, and in the form of loop, I can detect no difference. The Californian shell, however, has a strong brownish-red tinge, and does not display the beautiful veining of the Maghellan species.

† Th. νῆττα, a duck, στόμα, mouth. The name *Netastoma*, given in the 'Brit. Assoc. Report,' 1863, being preoccupied in another subkingdom, according to Dr. Cooper, it is thought necessary to vary the termination.

natis, postice divergentibus, striis incrementi crebris acutis, aliter haud sculpta; parte antica t. jun. aperta, adultæ clausa; clausis tenuissimis, secundum incrementa undulatis, super umbones prolongatis, umbilicos postice formantibus; epidermide fugaci, tenui, pallide viridi.

Hab. Monterey, *Rich.*; Vancouver, *Lord*; S. Diego, *Cooper*.

= *Pholas darwinii*, Sby.

= *Jouanettia darwinii*, Mus. Cuming.

= *Parapholas penita*, Tryon, Mon. Phol.

This remarkable shell differs from *Jouanettia* in having both valves equal; from *Pholadidea* proper in having no coriaceous cup, its place being supplied by a flattened prolongation from each valve, like a duck's bill in miniature. In Mr. Lord's specimen (preserved in the British Museum), though the valves are closed, the prolongations are widely divergent, as when the bird utters its cheerful "quack." The loose, thin epidermis appears to have covered the bill as well as the valves. Mr. Tryon had probably not seen a specimen, else he could hardly have affiliated so very different a shell to *Pholadidea penita*. The original specimen is said to have come from Chili.

Darina declivis.

D. *t. tenuissima, planata, elliptica, Machæræformi, utroque latere hiante; cinerea, epidermide fortiore induta; marginibus regulariter excurvatis; umbonibus haud conspicuis, ad duas inter quinque partes longitudinis postice sitis: intus cartilagine spathula elongata, dorsum versus utraque valva decliviter sita, a ligamento lamina extante tenuissima separata; dente cardinali laminato, extante, curtiore; lateralibus vix conspicuis; sinu pallii ovali, fere ad medium porrecto.*

Long. 1·77, lat. ·85, alt. ·34 poll.

Hab. Vancouver's Island (*Forbes*).

The only other species of *Darina* known is from the Straits of Maghellan. The northern shell may have been passed over as the young of *Machæra patula*, to which it bears a strong external resemblance.

Saxidomus brevisiphonatus.

S. *t. subovali, tenuiore, subplanata, albida, epidermide pallide olivacea induta; tota superficie rugis concentricis, crebris, valde obtusis, et undis incrementi interdum majoribus, ornata; marginibus subæqualiter excurvatis, maxime ventrali: intus cardine tenuiore, dente antico elongato; sinu pallii parvo, ad trientem interstitii porrecto, latiore.*

Long. 2·65, lat. 2·05, alt. 1·15 poll.

Hab. ?Vancouver, ?Japan (*Mus. Cuming*).

A very distinct species, in shape and hinge not unlike *Callista*, but without lunule. It is more rounded and flatter than the three typical Californian species, and known at once by the very small mantle-bend. From four to six blunt riblets are seen on each of the very

blunt waves of growth. The shell was sent me as from Dr. Forbes's Vancouver collections, and is so quoted in the Br. Assoc. Rep. 1863, p. 607; but Mr. Cuming subsequently stated his belief that it came from Japan. It may be allowable to state that many of the species included in *Saxidomus* by authors are more correctly rough forms of *Tapes*, of the *decussata*-type; the true *Saxidomi* differing from that genus (as *Callista* does from *Venus*) in having an additional pseudo-lateral anterior tooth. This is very evident in the young shell, which has a much rounder outline than the adult, and can scarcely be distinguished from *Callista*, except by the absence of lunule.

4. Notice of the Skull of a New Species of Bush-Goat (Cephalophus longiceps), sent from the Gaboon by M. Du Chaillu. By Dr. J. E. Gray.

M. Du Chaillu has lately sent to the British Museum several skins and skeletons of the Gorilla (showing how abundant it must be at the Gaboon), the skin and skeleton of a Chimpanzee, three skeletons of the African Manatee, and the head of a Bush-Goat or *Cephalophus*.

The skull of the *Cephalophus* on examination proves quite distinct from any that has previously occurred to me; and as it indicates the existence of a large species of the genus, I have sent a notice of it to the Society in hope that we may before very long have a complete specimen of the animal to describe.

Cephalophus.

Section I. *Horns decumbent.*

Cephalophus longiceps.

The skull elongate; face elongate, compressed in front of the eyes; the nose in front of the eyes narrow, sides only very slightly tapering; nasal bone very long, produced between the frontal behind, much longer than the medial suture of the frontal. The horns elongate, conical, diverging at the tips, decumbent, in a line with the forehead; forehead convex between the orbits.

Length of skull 10 inches 9 lines; width at zygoma 4 inches 7 lines; length of horn-cores 5 inches; length of lower jaw 9 inches.

The only species with which the animal can be compared, on account of its size, is *C. sylvicultrix*; but the skull of the latter is short and ventricose, and that of *C. longiceps* is elongate and slender. The face of *C. sylvicultrix* is short, and the nose between the impression for the suborbital glands broad and tapering; the forehead is much more convex and rounded. The following are the measurements of the skull of an adult male:—Length of skull 10 inches 1 line; width at zygoma 4 inches 7 lines; length of lower jaw 8 inches 9 lines.

The skull of *C. longiceps* resembles in general form and some